

## MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

**52 MILES SHORTER**  
Than any other Route  
TO GREENADA, JACKSON, VICKSBURG  
and New Orleans. Trains leave daily at  
10 a.m. Time to New Orleans, 25 hours.  
Baggage Checked Through.  
Through tickets for sale at Mississippi and  
Tennessee Depots, foot Main street, and at No. 5  
Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.  
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Supt.  
C. P. OAKLEY,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

## PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street  
**LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.**

MEMPHIS.  
Wednesday Evening, July 25 1866

### DANGER TO BE Averted.

Commenting upon an expression contained in a late speech of BLAIR, the Jackson *Clarion* says: "We are on the eve of a civil war. A decided triumph of the Constitutional Union party, in the coming elections, is all that can prevent the catastrophe. Of course, fanaticism would not be permitted, without a terrible conflict, to seize the government powers in all departments and destroy the liberty and prosperity of the nation. Conservative men, of all parties and all sections, would array themselves against the movement—organize a separate government, and measure arms with the usurpers on the battle-field. The struggle would be fierce, bloody and terrible, transcending in devastation and bloodshed, anything which was developed by the late war. We do not agree with Mr. BLAIR in the prediction that the apprehended civil war would be confined to Northern territory. It seems to us that reason does not sanction that expectation. If the conflict comes, in the very nature of things, much of Southern soil must receive another baptism of blood. We cannot hope or expect to escape a repetition of the awful scenes of rapine and death through which we so recently passed. And if constrained again to resume the sword, what would there be left of the elements of material prosperity to us, at the end of the conflict? Is it not undeniable that another war would leave our native land a scene of widespread desolation and ruin?"

"How shall we avert the dangers ahead of us? What can be done to perpetuate nationality and peace? The question is easily answered. Let all conservative men in the nation—all who love Liberty and venerate the Government as it originally existed—at once lay aside all prejudice, all sectional feeling, and accept the structure of a new party, having, as its distinctive principle, the reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution. In other words, simply to restore the Government of our fathers in its purity and according to its spirit. This done, liberty to all men, and secure and honorable nationality will dawn upon this gloomy land as surely as light heralds the rising sun. What other course can we pursue? How else can we be saved? Let us, at least, make one determined effort for reconstruction, according to the policy of our noble President. If we fail, to God and ourselves, the future must be left."

### GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. Wood has announced in orders, the names of the United States Commissioners recently appointed by Judge HILL. These officers are the agents for the enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill. The order directs—

"The officers of the Bureau in this State will immediately put themselves in communication with the Commissioners in their respective districts, establish harmonious relations with them, bring to their notice all infractions of the Civil Rights Bill, and aid in bringing the violators to justice."

"In cases in which, under the State laws, influence is done to the freed people, the Commissioners must be appealed to for the proper legal redress; and the officers of the Bureau must aid the freed people by their advice and suggestions in availing themselves of the protection granted by the Civil Rights Bill."

The recent order of Gen. Grant, published a day or two since, ordering military interference in the Southern States with civil offenses, is also announced in this department.

Gen. Wood has likewise issued the following circular, under date of the 16th:

"Cases having been reported to this office, of persons collecting discharge and other papers from former United States soldiers, and especially from those who were of the colored troops, for the purpose of collecting back pay, bounty, etc., giving no receipt therefor, and generally acting in a manner altogether unusual, notice is hereby given that the officers of this Bureau are authorized to prosecute all such claimants of colored soldiers or relatives of deceased colored soldiers for charge, and they are hereby warned not to entrust their papers or claims to transient and irresponsible persons."

### THE AMENDMENT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union and American*, in speaking of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Tennessee Legislature, says: "We proclaim it, however, unauthorized and unconstitutional, a violation of law, precedent and right, and denounce the pretended ratification as invalid and of no force and effect. We protest against its reception by the authorities of the Federal Government in the name of the people of Tennessee, whose will has been disregarded, and whose Constitution has been defied and set at naught; and assume the liberty of announcing that proper steps will be taken to notify the Secretary of State of the United States of the facts, and remonstrate against the acceptance of any official report from the State authorities conveying information of its ratification."

### MEXICO.

The latest budget of news from Mexico is briefly epitomized in the following paragraph: The Empress CARLOTTA

was about to embark for Europe. The Emperor had allowed the pension to the widow of General ZARAGOZA, who fell at Puebla, fighting against the French, in 1862. The American Bible Society is flourishing in the city of Mexico, notwithstanding a determined opposition. The Emperor came to the aid of the Bible agents, however, and they are free from opposition for the present. Various reports of small skirmishes and outrages, by both Liberals and Imperialists, make up the main fact of the news. The Liberal cavalry had given a wholesome scare to the residents of Vera Cruz, and had made one or two small, successful raids on the Puebla railroad. It is said also that when the French troops are withdrawn, MAXIMILIAN will order a vote of the people, and if it is against the Empire, he too will retire.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES A WHITE MAN.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has been considering the question of illegal voting at the elections in that State—the case before it being that of WM. DEAN, who was convicted of illegal voting in a lower Court. The illegality charged was, that DEAN was not a "white male citizen," as is required by the laws of Michigan, as a qualification of a voter. He having one-sixteenth negro blood in his veins. The Supreme Court, however, declared him legally entitled to vote, and laid down the principle, that a man with one-fourth negro blood should be regarded as white. Mr. JEFFERSON, in his Notes on Virginia, has made an elaborate examination of this subject, and demonstrated that, in Virginia, one-eighth negro blood should be regarded as white. The Court in Michigan, however, seems to have gone a step in advance of this. So says the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

### AND THEREFORE.

The Southern Radicals in their recent address, say:

"With rebels in the foreground, controlling Southern Legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their scheme to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is in Congress and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of free government."

And therefore the Radical minority should control the Southern States, by disfranchising the great majority, styled here the rebel element. The greatest good to the smallest number is a reversal of a time-honored Republican maxim. Whatever Radicalism touches it poisons or transforms."

### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police deficiencies have been adjusted, and the thing is at last in working order. The Legislature supplied the means of compensation, and relieved the County Court of the power to clog its wheels. The amended bill provides for payment in cash the County Court refuse. For the present, the Metropolitan Police is a fixture and may be for many years. We shall have to put up with it. Theoretically we see no great objection to the system. It may be made to work well, and we trust that it will. It may be within the power of the directors to make it popular. Let them take the hint, and by rendering it scrupulously just in its operations, render it popular.

Progress, with the Abolition leaders means, first, emancipation; next, suffrage, and finally, amalgamation. The first step is more blood and treasure than any nation ever shed and expended in any one war. While the struggle for suffrage and amalgamation is progressing the emancipated negro will perish.

When General GEORGEY went to Texas he visited a lawyer at his office, and asked him for a copy of the laws of Texas. The lawyer opened a drawer, took out a large bowie-knife and gave it to the General.

A WERTHER paper pronounces the following brief eulogium upon Senator LANE: "He was a man—like him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again, and do not want to."

It is claimed in Washington that Generals GRANT and SUMNER are both warmly in favor of the Philadelphia Convention, and will use their influence to insure its success.

The New York *Leader* remarks that Tired Nature's Sweet Restor is coming over in the autumn. "Balmy Sleep" is a little shy just now.

Hon. E. C. WASHINGTON continues so ill in Washington that his physicians have advised against his receiving visitors.

### WILKIE COLLINS is dramatizing his "Armada."

### FROM DOWN THE RIVER.

Interesting Correspondence.  
Thoughts and Things on a Sandbar.  
STEAMER ST. PATRICK, July 8, 1866.  
EDITORS PUBLIC LEDGER: We are fast aground opposite Friar's Point; struck at three a.m. This morning and no prospect of getting off before twelve. Several boats have passed us without seeming to notice our helpless condition. Some of the passengers are becoming impatient—myself among the number. Before noon I expected to have been home, after an absence of twelve months.

The great river rolls on in religious silence to the surging waves of the Gulf, while the St. Patrick lies motionless on its placid bosom. The officers are untiring in their efforts to get her off. They are polite and courteous to the passengers and endeavor to make every body comfortable.

As I write these notes, two girls, both young, and one beautiful, are promenading arm in arm, the long and elegant cabin, and as they pass the rustling of silks tell of parted gold, and sets your correspondent dreaming of flowers and sunshine and the little dark-eyed maid

who went away to Texas; and I'll never see her again. At the far end of the cabin I see a beautiful woman with eyes as black as the Prairie Flower's (that's a girl who went to Texas). She is dressed in black and seems to be melancholy. She is a woman you will not forget, having seen her once. Several years have hurried their billions into eternity since I saw that face, and yet I recognize the flashing black eye, the queenly form, the lovely woman, but she knows not that I notice her more than the other flowers around her. I regard her only as the handwork of God's invention—a charming woman, not as an acquaintance. I have few acquaintances. I know the names of many people and see them frequently, yet we pass as strangers.

This now ten o'clock, and we are not yet off. I have made up my mind to stay here all day, and if we are not relieved by another boat we won't get off at all. The appar is broken, and the captain has sent ashore for another, which cannot be brought on board before late this evening. The big fat captain don't seem to mind it much. He keeps cool and don't "cuss" any. I like his style.

While the girls were promenading the cabin, and the folds of their dress touching me lightly as they swept gracefully by, I thought I was not impatient. But alas! they are gone—out of sight—and I see ahead of me a long, gloomy, hot day, with the turbid waters of the Mississippi rolling beneath me, and on either side a wide waste of sand, glimmering and glowing beneath the hot rays of a July sun. On one side is the lonesome looking town of Friar's Point, nestled among the trees, and on the other, a dilapidated plantation. The top of a few negro cabins are just visible above the tall, rank weeds. Far away up the river can be seen the towering fort, erected by the Yankees, and there they will remain for ages—a monument to the memory of the Yankee nation. But I can't write any more about Yankee. Its now five o'clock, p.m., and we ain't off yet. 'Tis very warm and sultry.

The good steamboat Commercial took pity on us, and is doing all she can to relieve us. She came alongside and took off most of our freight, and is now trying to pull us off with a long string. I shall feel thankful if we get off by dark. I shall always like the Commercial, because she helps us out of trouble. Several boats passed us just as though we were not on a bar. I believe I'm getting impatient at the long delay so near home. And then, my two girls are nowhere to be seen. The long cabin looks gloomy and cheerless without them. But here comes my woman in black—"beautiful as a poet's dream." She travels alone and seems perfectly satisfied with the situation.

While the Commercial was lying by us I went aboard of her, with several others, to see what we could see, and we found a charming young lady with beautiful hair playing the "Arkansas Traveler" on the piano. The ladies on our boat went play on Sunday. I reckon it's the style over in the wilds of Arkansas. We next saw an intelligent looking old gentleman, whose hair was thin on the top, exhibiting two beautiful fawns. We were then shown a large turtle, which, they told us, was good for soup, and I suppose it is. Having seen all we could below, we went up on top to see the captain. We found him sitting on the head of a whiskey barrel, patting his foot thoughtfully, and whistling "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

We expressed to him our gratitude for his great kindness in assisting us off the hateful bar, and then came back to our own boat. I'm now waiting for supper—hope I'll get cool after sundown, and would like to start home now, as I haven't been there for more than a year.

Half past eight—Our boat is off the bar, our freight reloaded, the good Commercial gone on her way rejoicing and we are gliding rapidly down the beautiful stream; we are glad to part with the lonesome town among the trees, the dilapidated plantation, and the glaring sand bar.

At seven o'clock, a.m. I stepped from the deck of the St. Patrick on to the shore at Australia Landing, Miss., a place which was once a town or a village, but is now numbered "among the things that were." The Yankees, good, pious people, burned it to the ground, and now the young cottonwoods are growing above its ashes; the only signs of civilization are a few old chimneys, standing like grim sentinels amid the thick foliage. At the landing, I met a man with red whiskers and a big overcoat, whom I recognized as an old friend; he invited me to his house, and there I left my heavy carpet-bag and walked out home, three or four miles, over a muddy and untraveled road, and spoiled my new yellow breeches too, by the tall weeds which have grown up and lapped over the road—so-called—was only a path; that was the worst luck I had. The people here seem determined to stay closely at home and by industry and perseverance build up their broken down fortunes. The crops here are very fine, especially the cotton. Many planters are cultivating from ten to fifteen acres to the hand, from which they expect to gather a bale to the acre.

I find everybody in high spirits, and talking about rebuilding the levees—they are willing to pay a sufficient tax to put them up substantially.

The freedmen are doing as well as any body expected, and a little better than was anticipated at the commencement of the year. Some of them work for an interest in the crop; and others for wages. Many of them went North to seek a more congenial climate.

There are many Northern men here raising cotton, on land rented at ten dollars per acre. They and the Southern planters seem to harmonize very well.

## SECOND EDITION!

21-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE NOON DISPATCHES.

From Farther Point.

FARHER POINT, July 26.—The steamer Hellebrand passed last night. The reports from the Great Eastern are quite favorable. She had paid out 283 miles of cable and was 263 miles from land.

Nothing further had transpired concerning the negotiations between Napoleon and the contending powers.

A sanguinary conflict between the Prussians and Federals occurred near Aschaffenburg on the 14th. The Prussians were entirely successful. The town was in flames and the Federals retreating. The Prussians were marching on Frankfurt, which had been evacuated by the Federals.

The Diet had been moved to Angersburg, and the headquarters of the Prussian army had advanced to Brulungar. Cialdini had occupied Padua and Vincenza, on the railroad to Vienna, and, unless dislodged, will prevent the Austrians sending any aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The London *Times*, of the 16th, says it is doubtful whether the Austrian Government can withstand the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna tomorrow or the day after.

It believes that the repeated loss of the Austrians in Bohemia, will deter the Emperor from a final encounter near the capital, and that an interview between the two monarchs will take place before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset. The Austrian Emperor told his people that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and that he would limit operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, which might bring the Prussian attack on Florensdorf, two or three miles from the gate of Vienna, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp.

In St. Petersburg, in diplomatic circles, it was declared that Russia has no intention at present of abandoning her policy of neutrality, and that she would not interfere unless France made an active intervention.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses great sympathy with the Italian cause and favors the annexation of Rome to Italy.

Sanborn advises that all the Russian soldiers on furlough have been called in, and military trains start every day from Moscow to Silesia and the Grecian frontier, and the Russian troops are marching from Padolia to Resarrabia. The Spanish Government has prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets. Several papers had received government warning for publishing false news.

### From New York.

New York, July 26.—Cotton 36 3/8c. Gold 149 1/2. Sterling flat. Sight 10 1/2.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Resolution Admitting Tennessee Representation. Approved. Radicals Taken Aback. Silence, not in Heaven—Applause—Where the Laugh Came In. Special Dispatch to the Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The President's message, signing the joint resolution admitting Tennessee to representation, reached the House at 3 o'clock to-day, where the fact created no little excitement among the members, who gathered around the Private Secretary as he entered, and who afterwards hastily scanned the message before its reading commenced. The House immediately came out of the Committee of the Whole and the message was read. The profound silence was not broken until that portion was read announcing his signing the resolution, whereupon the members loudly applauded for several moments. The next sentence, however, announced that the President, while signing it, did not recognize the right of Congress to pass bills or resolutions as precedent to the admission of Representatives from any State. This was where the laugh came in, and it was heartily indulged in by the members who a moment before applauded a portion of the President's conclusions.

The message was disposed of without debate. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction were then discharged from the further consideration of the Tennessee credentials, and they were immediately referred to the Committee on Elections.

Among the spectators there was a general feeling of disappointment, as it was thought the Tennessee members would be at once sworn in.

Mr. Dawes, however, at once summoned the Committee on Elections, who retired to their room and examined the credentials of members elect. In thirty minutes the committee returned to the House and reported in favor of their admission. The Tennessee members who were then in the hall came forward amid rounds of applause on the floor and in the galleries. They were then sworn in and as they proceeded to their seats another round of applause followed. Messrs. Maynard and Stokes took seats on the Republican side, and Mr. Taylor on the Democratic side. Soon afterwards, one hundred guns were fired at the City Hall in honor of the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. The Senators and the rest of the delegation will probably be sworn in to-morrow.

### Great Question Unsettled.

It appears from the following, communicated to the New Orleans *Times*, that the great question of the legality of payments made with Confederate notes is still unsettled.

The Hon. F. L. Gates, Judge of the Third District, at the last term of this Court in Lafayette, decided that Confederate currency was not an illicit cause of consideration of contracts, when the contracting parties lived and traded within the Confederate lines. The ground upon which this decision was based is that the inhabitants of the States or Districts governed and controlled by the Confederate authorities, could not, in the absence of actual recognition from the Federal Government, be considered as bound by the old allegiance to the latter; but that they

owed temporary allegiance to the former as long as they lived under its dominion and authority.

This view of the case is borne out by the well settled doctrine with regard to the relation between government and protection—a doctrine that is held as an axiom in the law of nations, and which has had the direct sanction of English, French and American Courts, and more particularly in the remarkable case of the United States vs. Rice, 4th Wheaton, 246, where the Supreme Court of the United States, treating of conquest by the British of a portion of our territory during the war of 1812, stated that "the subsequent evacuation of the conquered territory by the enemy, and resumption of authority by the United States, cannot change the character of past transactions."

Judge Gates regarded the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana on the subject of Confederate notes, as being so unsettled, that the jurisdiction of the State is open for further discussion in this respect.

The course pursued by the Judge is certainly correct and well may it be said that the question so far from being exhausted, has not been placed in the proper light—at least to the length the decisions go, and a thorough re-examination will probably result in a different solution.

### DIED.

EDDINS—At his residence, on Bass avenue, on the 25th inst., of congestive fever, in the 41st year of his age, W. E. Eddins, formerly a citizen of Giles county, Tennessee.

### MARRIED.

HAYS-GHOLSON—At the residence of Mrs. Dr. Walker, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, R. B. Hays, Esq., and Miss Josie Gholson.

HUGHES-CARRATH—On the afternoon of Wednesday the 25th of July, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Z. H. Whitmore, Mr. J. P. Hughes and Miss M. J. Carrath, all of this city.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS.

Geo. W. Cheek & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE

OSNABURGS,

COTTON YARNS

—AND—

Rope of all Sizes,

BAGGING, ETC.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS is now at the corner of Second and Main streets, where a full supply of Osnaburgs, Cotton Yarns, Rope, etc., constantly on hand.

Business Agent.

TOBACK'S

BLOOD PILLS

ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS

ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS

ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS

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## AMUSEMENTS.

A Grand Tight Rope Ascension

Will take place at 4 o'clock p.m.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 26TH.

MILLIE CAROLISTA

WILL WALK A SINGLE ROPE

stretched from the Ayres Block to the

five story building, occupied by Beard & Plummer, auctioneers, a distance of